

Who's who in Prince Philip's Allgemeine SS

The numbers below refer to Figure 2:

1. **Club of the Isles/House of Windsor:** Through the Club of the Isles (see p. 17), the Windsor Dynasty functions as *primus inter pares* for an extended royal family that claims the thrones of Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Greece, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, and scores of smaller principalities.

2. **Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark, Baron Greenwich, Earl of Merioneth, Duke of Edinburgh:** Royal Consort to Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip founded the World Wildlife Fund in 1961, became its International President in 1981. Former president, Zoological Society London (ZSL). See p. 28 for selected quotes from his writings.

3. **Zoological Society of London:** Founded in 1826 by Sir Stamford Raffles, former Viceroy of India and founder of Singapore. Inspired the New York and Frankfurt Zoological Societies. Mother organization of the London Zoo. **Royal Geographical Society (RGS).** Founded in 1830 as the Geographical Society of London; Royal Charter in 1859. Sponsored major colonial expeditions such as Livingstone's and Sir Richard Burton's into Africa. The boards of the ZSL and RGS are almost indistinguishable from that of the WWF; Prince Philip was president of the ZSL in the 1970s.

The ZSL and RGS stand at the pinnacle of the British intelligence establishment. The ZSL's recent chief executives: Julian Huxley, 1935-42; Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, Senior Chief of Staff for the U.K., 1950-54; Lord Solly Zuckerman, U.K. Government Chief Scientific Adviser, 1955-84; Sir Frank Chappell, the former General Commanding Officer (GOC) of the British Army, present director, member of WWF-U.K. The ZSL and RGS share the WWF's eugenics ideology, and the Darwin-Huxley tribe is omnipresent in both. Eugenics "founder" Sir Francis Galton was a major mid-19th century power in the RGS. Michael Huxley, Julian's cousin, founded its *Geographical Magazine*. RGS officials together with the WWF's Sir Peter Scott founded Survival International.

4. **RTZ, Shell, Lonrho, ICI, Unilever, DeBeers, AAC:** See pp. 23-24.

5. **The Fauna and Flora Preservation Society:** Founded in 1903 as the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire. Second oldest British conservation organization after the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (1889). Has a panel of 108 "honorary overseas consultants" in 70 countries. Maintains liaisons with most other key conservation bodies. Mother organization, with the Eugenics

Society, of the IUCN and the WWF. Housed since its founding in the London Zoo. Patron: Her Majesty the Queen.

"The Fauna" was founded as an arm of British imperial policy under the guise of "conservation." Its founding vice presidents, Lords Milner, Grey, Cromer, Curzon, and Minto, were all imperial proconsuls, chiefly in India and Africa. As Sir Peter Scott, FFPS chairman for most of the three decades from the 1960s until his death in 1989, noted in his history of the Fauna: "Since the Empire at that time covered about a quarter of the surface of the globe, it was a fair start on internationalizing the infant wildlife conservation movement."

Chief aim of FFPS was to expand the national park system worldwide. It convened international conferences in 1933, 1938, and 1953 to plan new national parks. Its secretary, Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton, established the Kruger National Park in South Africa. The architect of the Kenyan National Park system, Col. Mervyn Cowie, is still an FFPS board member today.

FFPS personnel have dominated the WWF and the IUCN since their founding, frequently chairing the IUCN's two key committees, the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas; and the Survival Service Commission, concerned with WWF-style "species preservation," chaired for almost two decades starting in 1963 by Peter Scott.

6. **The Nature Conservancy:** Founded by Royal charter in 1949. One of the U.K.'s four official research bodies under the Privy Council. Known as the "world's first statutory conservation body," it became one of the most powerful postwar covert operations of the Crown. From his influential post as permanent secretary to the Lord President of the Council (the deputy prime minister), Max Nicholson wrote the legislation for the Conservancy, then left his government post to head it, 1952-66. Nicholson personally developed most of the major strategies and tactics of the world environmentalist movement for the next decades. He started the campaign against DDT later popularized by Rachel Carson in *The Silent Spring*; drafted the constitution for the IUCN; set up and chaired the committee which established the WWF in 1961; and chose Sir Peter Scott as the WWF's first chairman, who held the post for over two decades. The subtitle to his 1970 history of the postwar environmental movement is "A Guide for the New Masters of the Earth."

7. **IUCN, Unesco, UNEP:**

IUCN: The Swiss-based International Union for the Conservation of Nature was formed in 1948 by Sir Julian Huxley; its constitution was written by the British Foreign Office. Bringing together 68 nations, 103 government agencies, and 640 non-governmental organizations, the IUCN is nominally tied to the United Nations, but is outside of its oversight. The WWF was originally formed to fund the IUCN; many of the IUCN's key commissions are run by the Fauna Preservation Society. Together with the UNEP and the World Resources Institute, the IUCN launched the "Global Biodiversity Strategy," which guides the conservation planning of many nations.

Its staff directly plan the conservation strategies and administer the national parks systems of many former colonies today. It sees the preservation of "biodiversity" as its main mission. The IUCN president is Sir Shridath Ramphal, the former Secretary General of the British Commonwealth 1975-90; its director general, Martin Holdgate, was a senior official of the United Kingdom's Department of the Environment.

Unesco: The United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, is a Paris-based specialized U.N. organization that was designed by Sir Julian Huxley, who also was its first director general. In his founding 1946 document, Huxley defines Unesco's two main aims as popularizing the need for eugenics, and protecting wildlife through the creation of national parks, especially in Africa. With a \$550 million annual budget, Unesco funds a vast network of conservation groups; it defines protection of the environment as one of its three main goals.

UNEP: The United Nations Environment Program was formed at the 1972 U.N. Conference on the Environment, which was organized by WWF founder Maurice Strong. Based in Kenya, the UNEP works closely with Unesco, the IUCN, and the WWF in diverse ventures. Its World Conservation Monitoring Center in Cambridge, England, jointly sponsored with the IUCN and the WWF, is the central intelligence agency of the conservation movement.

8. **World Wildlife Fund (Since 1987, World Wide Fund for Nature):** See p. 26.

9. **1001 Club:** See p. 25.

10. **World Resources Institute:** Founded in 1982 under the guidance of WWF U.S.A. president Russell E. Train with generous grants from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the MacArthur Foundation. James Gustave Speth was appointed president. Speth was a cofounder of the Natural Resources Defense Council and formerly the chairman of the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality and the director of the Global 2000 project. After 11 years at WRI Speth was made head of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1993. WRI is the main think-tank for U.S. environmental groups, putting forward study after study promoting the new world order and the global biodiversity strategy. WRI is affiliated with the International Institute for Environment and Development in London, formerly headed by Lady Jackson (Barbara Ward).

11. **Goldsmith/The Ecologist:** Sir James Goldsmith and his older brother Edward are leading financiers of the WWF apparatus globally. Along with John Aspinall, major funders of Survival International and Friends of the Earth. In 1970, Edward Goldsmith founded *The Ecologist*, magazine of the radical wing of the green movement. Edward also launched the Green Party movement in the U.K. which spawned Green parties in every European Community state.

12. **Sierra Club:** The Sierra Club was founded in 1892 by preservationist John Muir with funding from the famous robber baron E.H. Harriman. Mostly an outing club until



No figurehead: Queen Elizabeth II, the sovereign of the United Kingdom and 16 other states, exercises deadly authority over the 50 nations of the British Commonwealth.

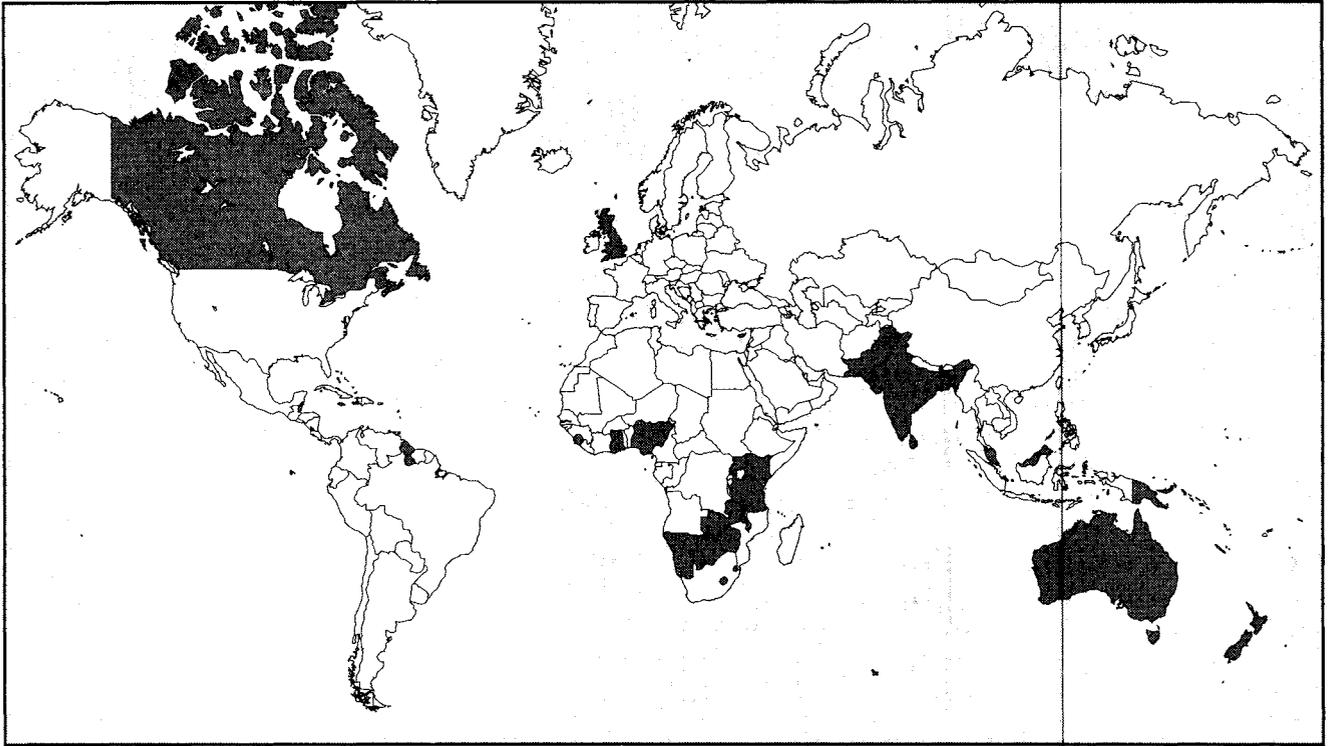
the 1950s, the Sierra Club became a radical environmental lobbying organization under the leadership of David Brower. In 1969, Brower left Sierra Club to create the more radical Friends of the Earth. Later on he also founded the Earth Island Institute. Michael McCloskey replaced Brower and proceeded to refocus the Sierra Club into an organization dedicated to preventing all commercial uses of public lands in the United States. In 1971, leaders of the Sierra Club in Canada created Greenpeace. In 1979, the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society gave David Foreman a 10-year contract to create and lead an overtly terrorist environmental organization. That organization became Earth First!

13. **Greenpeace:** Founded in 1971 out of the Don't Make a Wave Committee, to coopt drug-rock-sex counterculture victims into WWF-sponsored "direct action." Now has branches in 24 countries, with headquarters in The Netherlands and an annual budget of \$157 million. Spawned eco-terrorist groups Sea Shepherd, Lynx, Animal Liberation Front, and Earth First! Current director is Lord Peter Melchett, heir to the Imperial Chemical Industries fortune. Behind-the-scenes operator from early years is David McTaggart, Canadian confidence man, who received funding from WWF Executive Director Sir Peter Scott to purchase ships to assault nuclear test ranges, whaling fleets, and seal hunters.

14. **Friends of the Earth:** Founded in 1969 by David Ross Brower, former executive director of Sierra Club. In 1990, merged with Environmental Policy Institute and Oceanic Society and obtained tax-exempt status from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. Moved into England in 1970, with

MAP 1

The British Commonwealth



Countries of the British Commonwealth

Antigua & Barbuda*	Britain*	Grenada*	Malaysia	Pakistan	Singapore	Trinidad & Tobago
Australia*	Brunei	Guyana	Maldives	Papua New Guinea*	Solomon Islands*	Tuvalu*
Bahamas*	Darussalam	India	Malta	St. Kitts & Nevis*	Sri Lanka	Uganda
Bangladesh	Canada*	Jamaica*	Mauritius*	St. Lucia*	Swaziland	Vanuatu
Barbados*	Cyprus	Kenya	Namibia	St. Vincent & The Grenadines*	Tanzania	Western Samoa
Belize*	Dominica	Kiribati	Nauru	Seychelles	Tonga	Zambia
Botswana	The Gambia	Lesotho	New Zealand*	Sierra Leone		Zimbabwe
	Ghana	Malawi	Nigeria			

*Countries where Queen Elizabeth II is sovereign

financing from the Goldsmith and Rothschild interests and John Aspinall. Engages in direct action and other activities particularly targeting nuclear power plants. Director of FOE U.K. during the 1980s was Jonathan Porritt, son of ex-governor general of New Zealand. Founder of FOE France, Brice LaLonde was later appointed President François Mitterrand’s environmental minister. FOE, like Greenpeace, deployed personnel to found Earth First!

15. Survival International: Founded in London in 1969 with sponsorship of WWF chairman Sir Peter Scott to provide funding to “help tribal peoples protect their lands, environment and way of life.” Originally named Primitive Peoples Fund. Continues close collaboration with WWF and the Royal Geographic Society. Other founding members include: Ed-

ward Goldsmith, John Aspinall, Nicolas Guppy, Francis Huxley, and Royal Geographic Society director John Hemming. South American Indians, particularly Yanomami, were initial targets of SI operations. In 1972, spawned Cultural Survival, headed by British anthropologist David Maybury-Lewis and chaired by Queen Margarethe of Denmark.

16. Environmental Investigative Agency: London-headquartered private eye unit spawned out of Greenpeace U.K. Founder is Allan Thornton, an early leader of Greenpeace. Financed by Animal Welfare Institute and other WWF fronts to conduct “muckraking” investigations into environmental abuses.

17. Sea Shepherd, Lynx, Earth First!, Rainforest Action Network. See p. 63.

WWF's global outreach

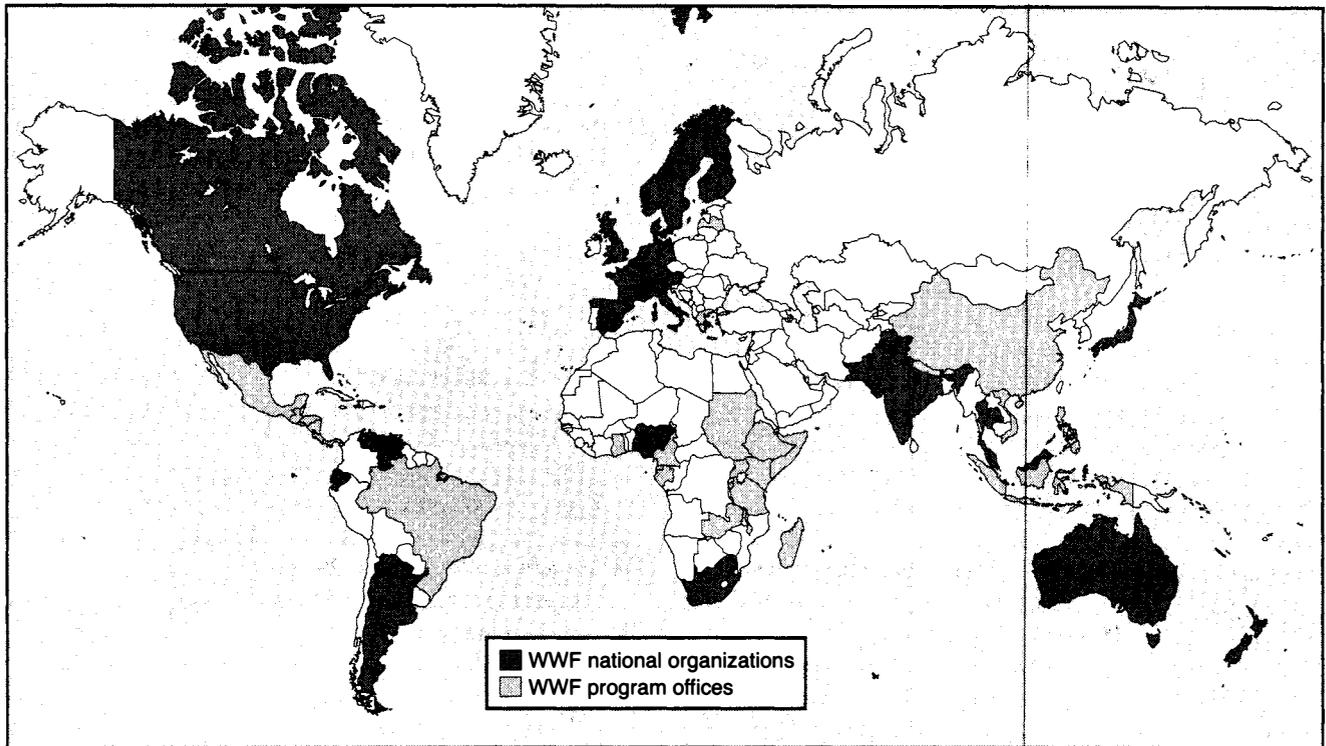


FIGURE 3
WWF International Advisory Council (1993-94)

<p>Chairman: HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh</p> <p>Members (partial list): HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands Sir Kenneth Kleinwort, director, Kleinwort, Benson Lonsdale plc Sir Edmund Hillary, former New Zealand High Commissioner in India Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Palmer, KCMG, PC, former prime minister, New Zealand Javier Pérez de Cuellar, former secretary general, United Nations, president of</p>	<p>International Commission for Culture and Development, UNESCO Lily Safra, wife of Edmond Safra, chairman, Safra Bank and Republic National Bank of New York Dr. Giancarlo Ligabue, president of Museum of Natural History of Venice George P. Livanos, president, Seres Shipping and Ceres Hellenic Shipping Dr. Anis Mouasher, president, Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Jordan Alhaji Chief S.L. Edu, Nigerian, chairman</p>	<p>African Alliance Insurance Co. Leo Tindemans, former prime minister of Belgium Baroness Mildred von Platen, Sweden Norman G. James, chairman, Canadian National Sportsmen's Shows Patricia Koechlin-Smythe, president, British Show Jumping Association Prof. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, chairman of PT Indoconsult, Indonesia Jacques Pagot, former president, Velux-France</p>
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WWF national organizations, with date of formation

1961 Switzerland	1963 Germany	1968 South Africa	1971 Japan	1973 France	1988 Thailand
United Kingdom	Austria	Spain	Sweden	1978 Australia	Ecuador
U.S.A.	1966 Belgium	1969 India	1972 Denmark	1981 Hong Kong	Argentina
1962 Netherlands	Italy	1970 Norway	Finland	1985 New Zealand	1989 Nigeria
	1967 Canada	Pakistan	Malaysia		1990 Venezuela

Countries with WWF program offices

Belize	Burundi	Costa Rica	Ethiopia	Ghana	Honduras	Latvia	Mexico	Panama	Somalia	Uganda
Bhutan	Cameroon	Djibouti	Equatorial Guinea	Greece	Indonesia	Madagascar	Nicaragua	Philippines	Sudan	Vietnam
Brazil	China	El Salvador	Gabon	Guatemala	Kenya	Malawi	Nepal	Rwanda	Tanzania	Zambia